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DORE AND BREWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1968



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Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman and Members

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1968.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss in general what appears to be the most important matter affecting the health of South Herefordshire (Ross Urban District and Dore and Bredwardine, Ledbury, and Ross and Whitchurch Rural Districts).

Rural Depopulation

During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 661, from 38281 to 37620, as a result of an excess of 2631 of births over deaths, and a net emigration of 3292. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably almost entirely from outside South Herefordshire, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1951-68, the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1901, from 33001 to 31100, as a result of an excess of 2428 births over deaths and a net emigration of 4329. Full details of the figures for each year, for the periods 1951-59, 1960-68, and 1951-68, for decreases, increases, births, deaths, natural increase, emigration, and immigration, for this District and for South Herefordshire, will be found in the Report.

Rural Depopulation is a very serious matter on which a good deal has been written, and it is proposed to quote from this. Who have left? Why have they left? What has been the result? Is this a bad thing? What can be done about it?

Who have left? Women have left more than men, employment opportunities in the country being even poorer for women than for men. (I, 31, II, 3). Younger people have left more than older people, the young being less inclined to accept the situation, and at the same time showing more initiative. (II, 4, 25, III, 7, 10). Single people have left more than married people, having less domestic commitments (III, 7). Professional people, managers, clerks and white collar workers in general have left more than those working with their hands, employment opportunities in the country being even poorer for the former than for the latter. (III, 7, 9, 10).

Why have they left? Employment opportunities in the country have been declining (I, 7). There has been a decline in the numbers of agricultural workers. (II, 6, 15). There has been a decline in the numbers of rural craftsmen due to decline in local demand and to the technological revolution. (I, 22). There has been a decline in the numbers of railway workers (II, 11). They have left to go to better jobs (I, 242, III, 10, 12, 17). They have left because of anxiety for their children's future in a rural environment. (III, 13). They have left because of poor housing, lack of piped water and sanitation, poor public transport, and poor communications, (I, 242, III, 14), loneliness and stagnation, (III, 10, 17), lack of adequate facilities for school and further education, (III, 15), and lack of cultural and entertainment facilities. (III, 14). These deficiencies in the rural environment have been caused to a greater or lesser degree by an outmoded settlement pattern, which in so far as it is based on small villages and hamlets makes it too expensive or actually impossible to make the deficiencies good. (II, 5, 12, 13, 27).

What has been the result? As a result of depopulation there is a shortage of labour in the country, so that only small industrial undertakings wishing to commence production could hope to find enough labour. (II, 1, 8). As a result of the loss of young people there is an excess in the numbers of the population over the age of retirement. (II, 3).

As a result of the loss of members of the child bearing age groups there has been a reduction in the numbers of babies born, and in some places deaths actually exceed births. (II,3). As a result of the selective nature of the migratory trend, which has tended to pick out the centre part of the social range and leave behind on the one hand the well to do, the owners of estates and large houses, and the farmers, and on the other the unskilled or semiskilled workers. (III,7,8), there has been an increase in the degree of scatter of intelligence round the mean. (IV,35).

Is this a bad thing? Firstly this emigration was largely not a voluntary one. Many of these people would not have moved if they had been able to find better jobs in the country. (III,13). Many of them do not find the town more attractive than the country apart from its ability to provide them with a better job. (III,14). Living in the town demands either commuting to and from work, resulting in expense, loss of leisure, and stress, or it demands living in unsatisfactory conditions in town centres. (II,26). Secondly if the increase in the degree of scatter of intelligence round the mean brought about by selective emigration becomes too pronounced the community ceases to act as a social unit, and those attributes one expects to find in a parish which come from concerted action are not in evidence, (IV,35). "We go down the scale until we arrive at places which have no civilized amenities and whose inhabitants live in almost subhuman conditions. Here emigration has drained away all ability, only ashes are left". (IV,31).

What can be done about it? There is no likely increase in agricultural employment. (I,244). The numbers engaged in the tourist industry are comparatively small, (II,9,19), and the increasing popularity of caravanning and camping is likely to be an adverse influence on these numbers. (II,9). The possibilities of increased employment in forestry are limited. (II,16). The introduction of industry offers most hope of improvement of the social and economic conditions. (I,162,244, II 27,29, III 15,18). The State (which is perhaps the worst offender in its choice of the location of its own activities, largely in the South-East), could do much more to disperse these. (II,29). The future of the countryside must be considered in terms of rearrangement of the settlement pattern. (I,171). Industry must be concentrated in the small towns. (I,165). Most villages are too small to be nuclei. (I,244). To build a pair of houses in each small village is a misuse of scarce resources. (I,166). Improvements are needed in housing, water supply, sanitation, public transport, communications, education, and cultural and entertainment facilities, (III 15,18), and these can only be provided by some concentration of the population in the small towns and larger villages. (I,246). The causation of rural depopulation is multi-factorial, and the reason an individual gives for leaving may be only the culmination of a series of adverse experiences. Improvement in any of these environmental conditions mentioned will help to reduce depopulation, and the more conditions that are improved the greater will be the reduction. (III,18).

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health

#### References

- I Rural Depopulation in England and Wales  
John Saville Routledge 1957
- II Depopulation in Mid Wales  
H.M. Stationery Office 1964
- III Depopulation and Rural Life in Scotland  
Bertram Hutchinson. Central Office of Information 1949
- IV Some Sociological and Statistical Effects of Depopulation of a Rural Area. E.D. Allen Price "Public Health" April 1957

### Dore and Bredwardine Rural District

#### The Black Mountain Foothills

To the south of the Wye the foothills of the Black Mountains occupy an area of some 100 square miles, and represent the less elevated eastern fringe of the Black Mountain mass which extends into the adjoining counties of Brecon and Monmouth. Over much of the area the rocks are horizontal or only slightly inclined. The various rocks possess differing degrees of resistance, and erosion produces a markedly tabular relief.

The whole region is slightly tilted to the south east, so that the loftiest hills occur on the northern and western fringes. Marbach Hill, overlooking the Wye, rises to over 1000 feet, Cusop Hill in the north west exceeds 1300 feet, while along the Breconshire border the high moorland exceeds 2000 feet. Elsewhere in these uplands few summits rise above the 1000 feet level, and the topography is that of a pleasantly rolling plateau, with a general elevation of some 600 to 1000 feet, deeply entrenched by the parallel valleys of the Olchon, Escley Brook, Upper Monnow, Dulas and Dore.

These five valleys dominate the human pattern of the region. Agriculturally they are more favoured than the bleaker uplands, and their lower stretches rival infertile the richest parts of the lowlands. They affect even more markedly the orientation of the region. Movement from east to west is effectively hampered by their deeply entrenched courses, and the main routeways run NNW - SSE in conformity with the grain of the region. As a consequence the economic life of the valleys tends to focus on the town of Abergavenny lying outside the county, though a break in the hills to the east of the Golden Valley (the valley of the Dore) causes this, the most easterly of the five valleys, to be more closely connected with Hereford.

#### The Lowlands

These are floored mainly by red marls, giving a heavy and close textured loamy soil. They consist of an undulating river-fretted lowland ranging in elevation from 200 to 400 feet and are set within a discontinuous frame of hills. Over much of the region the red marls are masked by extensive spreads of glacial drift, ranging in character from comparatively heavy clay to lighter sands and gravels. These gravels are particularly important to agriculture and water supply.

#### The Wye Valley

The Wye is almost entirely lowland in its affinities. Its physical conditions consist of a lazily meandering stream, fringing stretches of alluvium liable to flood, and discontinuous spreads of terrace gravel. Its economic significance is fourfold. It serves as a routeway, as a source of water supply, as a centre of attraction for holiday makers and fishermen, and it is an important element in the agricultural economy of the District.

#### The South Eastern Hills

These have a generally subdued relief which is frequently tabular in form. They represent the upturned western edge of the sandstone covering of South Herefordshire.

Section AStatistics and Social Conditions of the AreaDore R.D.General Statistics

	<u>Dore R.D.</u> 1967	<u>Dore R.D.</u> 1968	<u>E &amp; W</u> 1968
Area in acres	84,532	84,532	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	7,740	7,820	4859300
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	2,411	2,445	
Rateable Value	£167,198	£169,023	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£697	£704	
Live births			
Number	132	127	819272
Rate per 1,000 population	17.1	16.2	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	10.6	2.4	
Stillbirths			
Number	3	0	11848
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	22.2	0.0	14.3
Total live and still births	135	127	831120
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1	1	14982
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	7.6	7.9	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	8.5	8.1	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	0.0	
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	7.6	7.9	12.4
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	7.6	0.0	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	29.6	0.0	24.7
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	198
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.24
Deaths			
Number	60	91	576788
Rate per 1,000 population	7.8	11.6	11.9

South HerefordshireGeneral Statistics

	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1967	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1968	<u>E &amp; W</u> 1968
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population mid year	37,640	37,620	48593000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,271	12,445	
Rateable Value	£993,762	£1,022,689	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,141	£4,261	
Live births			
Number	572	532	819272
Rate per 1,000 population	15.2	14.1	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	9.4	7.1	
Stillbirths			
Number	13	12	11848
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	22.2	22.1	14.3
Total live and still births	585	544	831120
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	5	6	14982
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	8.7	11.3	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.7	10.1	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	26.3	
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	7.0	5.6	12.4
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	5.2	3.8	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	27.4	25.7	24.7
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	198
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.24
Deaths			
Number	394	441	576788
Rate per 1,000 population	10.5	11.7	11.9

Population ChangesDore R.D.

Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1950	8691						
1951	8644	47	159	96	63	110	
1952	8389	255	150	85	65	320	
1953	8341	48	166	90	76	124	
1954	8340	1	137	72	65	66	
1955	8340		126	109	17	17	
1956	8320	20	143	70	73	93	
1957	8300	20	122	90	32	52	
1958	8300		114	93	21	21	
1959	8280	20	133	61	72	92	
1960	8310		135	91	44	14	
1961	7840	470	118	94	24	494	
1962	7890		145	72	73	23	
1963	7800	90	137	86	51	141	
1964	7750	50	128	92	36	86	
1965	7740	10	145	80	65	75	
1966	7740		122	89	33	33	
1967	7740		132	60	72	72	
1968	7820		80	127	91	36	

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This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Population Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>		
Tot- al No.	Aver- al No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- al No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- al No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- al No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- al No.	
1951-59	411	45.7	1250	138.9	766	85.1	484	53.8	895	99.4
1960-68	460	51.1	1189	132.1	755	83.9	434	48.2	894	99.3
1951-68	871	48.4	2439	135.5	1521	84.5	918	51.0	1789	99.4

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

During the period 1951-59 the population of Dore and Bredwardine Rural District decreased by 411, from 8691 to 8280, as a result of an excess of 484 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 895. During the period 1960-68 the population of Dore and Bredwardine Rural District decreased by 460, from 8280 to 7820, as a result of an excess of 434 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 894. During the period 1951-68 the population of Dore and Bredwardine Rural District decreased by 871, from 8691 to 7820, as a result of an excess of 918 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1789. There has been an excess of births over deaths in every one of the eighteen years, but in spite of this the population has fallen in eleven out of the eighteen, as a result of a net emigration in every year except the last. This last fact is the only hopeful one to emerge from these figures, and is the result of persons coming into the District from outside to live, but whether it represents any real change in this disastrous rate of depopulation or is only a temporary phenomenon, it is impossible to say. A rate of emigration of this nature results in a serious draining away of the child bearing age groups.

Population ChangesSouth Herefordshire

	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1950	38281							
1951	38020	261		678	502	176	437	
1952	37750	270		654	444	210	480	
1953	37817		67	637	461	176	109	
1954	38010		193	575	444	131		62
1955	37950	60		581	482	99	159	
1956	37830	120		601	458	143	263	
1957	37740	90		570	458	112	202	
1958	37760		20	586	456	130	110	
1959	37750	10		564	436	128	138	
1960	37810		60	609	464	145	85	
1961	36300	1510		575	483	92	1602	
1962	36580		280	608	439	169		111
1963	36610		30	615	460	155	125	
1964	37010		400	615	438	177		223
1965	37280		270	587	416	171		99
1966	37420		140	584	436	148	8	
1967	37640		220	572	394	178		42
1968	37620	20		532	441	91	111	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Population Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>		
Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	
1951-59	531	59.0	5446	605.1	4141	460.1	1305	145.0	1836	204.0
1960-68	130	14.4	5297	588.6	3971	441.2	1326	147.3	1456	161.8
1951-68	661	36.7	10743	596.8	8112	450.7	2631	146.2	3292	182.9

The following comments may be made on this summary table

During the period 1951-59 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 531, from 38,281 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1305 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1836. During the period 1960-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 130, from 37,750 to 37,620, as a result of an excess of 1326 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1456. During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 661, from 38,281 to 37,620, as a result of an excess of 2631 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3292. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1951-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 581, from 33,001 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1314 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1895. During the period 1960-68 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1320, from 32,420 to 31,100, as a result of an excess of 1114 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2434. During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1901 from 33,001 to 31,100, as a result of an excess of 2428 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4329.

Births, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	54	70	124
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Total	56	71	127

Still Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate			
Illegitimate			
Total			

Deaths of Infants under one year of Age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate		1	1
Illegitimate			
Total		1	1

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of Age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate		1	1
Illegitimate			
Total		1	1

Deaths of Infants under one week of Age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate			
Illegitimate			
Total			

South HerefordshireBirths, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	232	262	494
Illegitimate	22	16	38
Total	254	278	532

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	4	11
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	7	5	12

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	1	2	3

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	1	1	2



Suicide and self inflicted injuries	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total All Causes	51	40	1	1	2	1	5	1	7	5	11





Vital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	155	17.8	15.9	3	19.0	22.6	2	12.9	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	80	9.2	11.6
1951	159	18.4	15.5	3	18.5	23.0	6	37.7	29.7	0	0.00	0.75	96	11.1	12.5
1952	150	17.9	15.3	0	0.0	22.7	4	26.7	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	85	10.1	11.3
1953	166	19.9	15.5	1	6.0	22.4	3	18.1	26.8	0	0.00	0.71	90	10.8	11.4
1954	137	16.4	15.2	0	0.0	23.5	1	7.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	72	8.6	11.3
1955	126	15.1	15.0	4	30.8	23.2	5	39.7	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	109	13.1	11.7
1956	143	17.2	15.7	4	27.2	22.9	2	14.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	70	8.4	11.7
1957	122	14.7	16.1	5	39.4	22.5	5	41.0	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	90	10.8	11.5
1958	114	13.7	16.4	3	25.6	21.5	4	35.1	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	93	11.2	11.7
1959	133	16.1	16.5	4	29.2	20.8	5	37.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	61	7.4	11.6
1960	135	16.2	17.2	3	21.7	19.8	1	7.4	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	91	11.0	11.5
1961	118	15.1	17.6	5	40.7	19.0	2	16.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	94	12.0	11.9
1962	145	18.4	18.0	2	13.6	18.1	1	6.9	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	72	9.1	11.9
1963	137	17.6	18.2	4	28.4	17.2	4	29.2	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	86	11.0	12.2
1964	128	16.5	18.5	2	15.4	16.3	7	54.7	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	92	11.9	11.3
1965	145	18.7	18.1	0	0.0	15.8	8	55.2	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	80	10.3	11.5
1966	122	15.8	17.7	1	8.1	15.3	0	0.0	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	89	11.5	11.7
1967	132	17.1	17.2	3	22.2	14.8	1	7.6	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	60	7.8	11.2
1968	127	16.2	16.9	0	0.0	14.3	1	7.9	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	91	11.6	11.9

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Births</u>	<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>					
Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W	Dore R.D. E&W			
Tot- al No.	Av Ann Rate	Av Ann Rate	Tot- al No.	Av Ann Rate	Av Ann Rate	Tot- al No.	Av Ann Rate	Av Ann Rate	Tot- al No.	Av Ann Rate	Av Ann Rate	Tot- al No.	Av Ann Rate	Av Ann Rate	
50-59	1405	16.7	15.7	27	19.6	22.5	37	27.0	25.6	0	0.00	0.60	846	10.1	11.6
60-68	1189	16.8	17.7	20	16.7	16.7	25	20.6	20.1	0	0.00	0.29	755	10.7	11.7
50-68	2594	16.8	16.7	47	18.2	19.8	62	24.0	22.9	0	0.00	0.45	1601	10.4	11.7

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was higher. This is in spite of the low proportion of woman of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1968 being 1.13.

During the first part of the period the average still birth rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was the same, and therefore during the period as a whole it was lower.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average infant mortality rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but it is creditable that not one maternal death occurred during the period as a whole.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was lower than that for England and Wales. The proportion of elderly people is similar to that for England and Wales, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1968 being 1.02, and this death rate is evidence of a healthy population.

South HerefordshireVital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6	13	20.3	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	472	12.3	11.6
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0	26	38.3	29.7	1	1.44	0.75	502	13.2	12.5
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7	13	19.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	444	11.8	11.3
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4	7	11.0	26.8	1	1.55	0.71	461	12.2	11.4
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5	22	38.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	444	11.7	11.3
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2	13	22.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	482	12.7	11.7
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9	15	25.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	458	12.1	11.7
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5	12	21.1	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	458	12.1	11.5
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5	14	23.9	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	456	12.1	11.7
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8	15	26.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	436	11.5	11.6
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8	6	9.9	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	464	12.3	11.5
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0	12	20.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	483	13.3	11.9
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1	16	26.3	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	439	12.0	11.9
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2	28	45.5	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	460	12.6	12.2
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3	17	27.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	438	11.8	11.3
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8	15	25.6	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	416	11.2	11.5
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3	9	15.4	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	436	11.7	11.7
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8	5	8.7	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	394	10.5	11.2
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3	6	11.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	441	11.7	11.9

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>			
Sth Hfds	E&W		Sth Hfds	E&W		Sth Hfds	E&W		Sth Hfds	E&W		Sth Hfds	E&W		
Tot- al	Av	Av	Tot- al	Av	Av	Tot- al	Av	Av	Tot- al	Av	Av	Tot- al	Av	Av	
No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5	150	24.7	25.6	2	0.30	0.60	4613	12.2	11.6
60-68	5297	15.8	17.7	101	18.7	16.7	114	21.2	20.1	0	0.00	0.29	3971	11.9	11.7
50-68	11382	15.9	16.7	259	22.2	19.8	264	23.1	22.9	2	0.16	0.45	8584	12.0	11.7

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1968 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average still birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 35.5% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1968 for three of the four districts being below unity.

Causes of Death

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	1	0.12	0.28	11	1.27	1.67	10	1.15	1.48	5	0.58	1.25	22	2.53	2.21
1951	1	0.12	0.30	14	1.62	1.66	9	1.04	1.56	10	1.16	1.33	13	1.50	2.34
1952	0	0.00	0.32	12	1.43	1.67	14	1.67	1.58	7	0.83	1.40	17	2.03	2.00
1953	4	0.48	0.34	12	1.44	1.65	10	1.20	1.54	9	1.08	1.42	20	2.40	1.93
1954	3	0.36	0.37	9	1.08	1.67	11	1.32	1.63	5	0.60	1.53	13	1.56	1.87
1955	3	0.36	0.39	18	2.16	1.67	12	1.44	1.67	7	0.84	1.61	19	2.28	1.88
1956	3	0.36	0.41	11	1.32	1.67	10	1.20	1.67	6	0.72	1.70	15	1.80	1.82
1957	1	0.12	0.42	21	2.53	1.67	6	0.72	1.64	8	0.96	1.72	18	2.17	1.70
1958	2	0.24	0.44	12	1.45	1.68	18	2.17	1.69	10	1.20	1.86	17	2.05	1.72
1959	4	0.48	0.46	10	1.21	1.68	9	1.09	1.66	7	0.85	1.87	7	0.85	1.58
1960	1	0.12	0.48	19	2.29	1.68	11	1.32	1.67	10	1.20	2.01	15	1.81	1.55
1961	1	0.13	0.49	18	2.30	1.67	12	1.53	1.67	8	1.02	2.07	24	3.06	1.57
1962	4	0.51	0.51	11	1.39	1.67	7	0.89	1.68	12	1.52	2.19	15	1.90	1.50
1963	1	0.13	0.52	16	2.05	1.66	13	1.67	1.71	9	1.15	2.29	16	2.05	1.47
1964	3	0.39	0.54	13	1.68	1.67	13	1.68	1.56	13	1.68	2.24	17	2.19	1.25
1965	0	0.00	0.55	16	2.07	1.67	9	1.16	1.64	10	1.29	2.38	12	1.55	1.23
1966	1	0.13	0.56	17	2.20	1.69	14	1.81	1.64	17	2.20	2.39	13	1.68	1.23
1967	3	0.39	0.58	7	0.90	1.70	11	1.42	1.59	16	2.07	2.67	5	0.65	0.82
1968	1	0.13	0.59	24	3.07	1.72	14	1.79	1.65	11	1.41	2.85	14	1.41	0.82

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	Dore	R.D.	E&W	Dore	R.D.	E&W	Dore	R.D.	E&W	Dore	R.D.	E&W	Dore	R.D.	E&W
	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av
	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
50-59	22	0.26	0.37	130	1.55	1.67	109	1.30	1.61	74	0.88	1.57	161	1.92	1.91
60-68	15	0.21	0.54	141	1.99	1.68	104	1.47	1.65	106	1.50	2.34	128	1.81	1.27
50-68	37	0.24	0.45	271	1.76	1.67	213	1.38	1.63	180	1.18	1.94	289	1.87	1.60

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.1% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1968, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to the different smoking habits in rural areas, and did not show the usual dramatic rise due to increased smoking which is seen in lung cancer death rates, but not in other cancer death rates as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, although the proportion of elderly people is similar.

Death rates from cerebro vascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, although the proportion of elderly people is similar.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, although the proportion of elderly people is similar.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, although the proportion of elderly people is similar.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

South HerefordshireCauses of Death

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>		<u>Other Cancer</u>		<u>Cerebro</u>		<u>Cardio</u>		<u>Other</u>	
					<u>Vascular</u>		<u>Vascular</u>		<u>Cardiac</u>	
					<u>Disease</u>		<u>Disease</u>		<u>Disease</u>	
	Sth Hfds	E&W	Sth Hfds	E&W	Sth Hfds	E&W	Sth Hfds	E&W	Sth Hfds	E&W
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67	73	1.91	1.48	39
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66	62	1.63	1.56	51
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67	55	1.46	1.58	38
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65	56	1.48	1.54	53
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67	65	1.71	1.63	48
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67	74	1.95	1.67	52
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67	68	1.80	1.67	35
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67	56	1.48	1.64	49
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68	71	1.88	1.69	63
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68	65	1.72	1.66	49
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68	75	1.98	1.67	60
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67	68	1.87	1.67	57
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67	62	1.69	1.68	62
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66	69	1.88	1.71	61
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67	65	1.76	1.56	79
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67	64	1.72	1.64	78
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69	74	1.98	1.64	82
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70	68	1.81	1.59	90
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72	70	1.86	1.65	76

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>		<u>Other Cancer</u>		<u>Cerebro</u>		<u>Cardio</u>		<u>Other</u>			
					<u>Vascular</u>		<u>Vascular</u>		<u>Cardiac</u>			
					<u>Disease</u>		<u>Disease</u>		<u>Disease</u>			
	Sth Hfds	E&W	Sth Hfds	E&W	Sth Hfds	E&W	Sth Hfds	E&W	Sth Hfds	E&W		
	Tot-	Av	Tot-	Av	Tot-	Av	Tot-	Av	Tot-	Av		
	al	Ann	al	Ann	al	Ann	al	Ann	al	Ann		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate		
50-59	83	0.22	0.37	636	1.68	1.67	645	1.70	1.61	477	1.26	1.57
60-68	137	0.41	0.54	598	1.79	1.68	615	1.84	1.65	645	1.93	2.34
50-68	220	0.31	0.45	1234	1.73	1.67	1260	1.77	1.63	1122	1.58	1.94

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.1% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1968, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

Section BGeneral Provision of Health Services for the AreaNational Health Service Act 1946Part IIHospital and Specialist Services

## Section 3. Hospital and Specialist Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, Eign Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 2012.

Part IIILocal Health Authority Services

- Section 21. Health Centres
- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Section 23. Midwifery
- Section 24. Health Visiting
- Section 25. Home Nursing
- Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation
- Section 27. Ambulance Services
- Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
- Section 29. Domestic Help
- Section 51. Mental Health Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire County Health Department, Bridge Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4281.

Part IVGeneral Medical and Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

- Section 33. General Medical Services
- Section 38. Pharmaceutical Services
- Section 40. General Dental Services
- Section 41. Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Executive Council, St. James Road, Hereford. Phone Hereford 5606.

## Section C

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Scarlet Fever		Food Poisoning		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	1	1	-	-	Under 5 years	-	-
1-	1	2	-	-	5-	-	-
2-	-	2	-	-	15-	-	-
3-	1	-	-	-	45-	-	-
4-	1	-	-	-	65 and over	1	1
5-	5	4	2	1	Age unknown		
10-	2	2	-	-			
15-	-	1	1	-			
25 and over	-	-	-	-			
Age unknown	-	-	-	-			
Total	11	12	3	1	Total	1	1

	Whooping Cough		T u b e r c u l o s i s				
	M	F	Respiratory	Meninges	Other & C.N.S.	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	1-	-	-	-	-
2-	2	1	2-	-	-	-	-
5-	2	-	5-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	10-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	1	15-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	20-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	25-	-	-	-	-
			35-	-	-	-	-
			45-	-	-	-	-
			55-	2	-	-	-
			65-	-	-	-	-
			75 and over	-	-	-	-
			Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	4	2	Total	2	-	-	-

Cases of fatal tuberculosis  
not notified before death

M F

- -

South HerefordshireInfectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	4	7	-	-	-	-	Under 1 year	1
1-	14	18	-	-	-	-	1-	1
2-	16	20	-	-	-	-	2-	4
3-	25	25	-	-	-	-	5-	9
4-	14	17	-	-	-	-	10-	1
5-	92	75	-	-	2	2	15-	-
10-	5	6	-	-	-	-	25 and over	-
15-	1	3	1	-	1	-	Age unknown	-
25 and over	2	-	-	1	-	-		
Age unknown	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Total	173	172	1	1	3	2		
							16	9

## Food Poisoning

	M	F
Under 5 years	-	1
5-	-	-
15-	1	-
45-	-	-
65 and over	1	1
Total	2	2

	Infective Jaundice		Respiratory		Meninges and CNS		T u b e r c u l o s i s		Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	6	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Tuberculosis

	Notifications									Deaths								
	Pulmonary			Non Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non Pulmonary			Total				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
1950	4	1	5	2	1	3	8	1		1							1	
1951	3	3	6	1		1	7	2	1	3					1	1	4	
1952	2	4	6	2		2	8	2		2							2	
1953	3		3				3	3	2	5							5	
1954	5	1	6				6	1		1							1	
1955	1	3	4		1	1	5											
1956		1	1		1	1	2											
1957	3	1	4	1		1	5											
1958	1	2	3	1		1	4	1	1	2							2	
1959																		
1960				1	1	1												
1961	2		2				2											
1962		2	2				2				1	1					1	
1963	1	1	2				2											
1964																		
1965								1		1							1	
1966																		
1967	2		2				2											
1968	2		2				2											

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	Notifications									Deaths								
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
1950-59	2.2	1.6	3.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	4.8	1.0	0.4	1.4					0.1	0.1	1.5	
1960-68	0.8	0.3	1.1		0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2					0.1	0.1	0.2	
1950-68	1.5	1.0	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.9					0.1	0.1	0.9	

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

All numbers were lower in 1960-68 than in 1950-59 except Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-68 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but non Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged males. The two notifications in Dore and Bredwardine R.D. in 1968 were both in males and both in the 55-65 age group. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South HerefordshireTuberculosis

	Notifications								Deaths									
	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total		Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1950	23	6	29	7	2	9	38	9	3	12	1	1	13					
1951	26	20	46	4	5	9	55	4	3	7	2	2	9					
1952	11	17	28	5	3	8	36	8		8	1	1	9					
1953	12	8	20		1	1	21	8	3	11			11					
1954	13	13	26	3	4	7	33	3	1	4			4					
1955	10	8	18	1	2	3	21	1	2	3			3					
1956	16	6	22	2	3	5	27	4	1	5	1	1	6					
1957	17	5	22	3		3	25	3		3			3					
1958	9	9	18	2	2	4	22	3	3	6	1	1	7					
1959	8	3	11				11	3	1	4			4					
1960	2	3	5		3	3	8											
1961	7	4	11		3	3	14	2	1	3			3					
1962	2	5	7	1		1	8	2	1	3			3					
1963	5	2	7				7	2		2			2					
1964	5		5	2	1	3	8	4		4			4					
1965	7	3	10		2	2	12	2		2	1	1	2					
1966	2	2	4		1	1	5											
1967	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	1	1	2			2					
1968	6		6	1		1	7	2		2			2					

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	Notifications								Deaths									
	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total		Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1950-59	14.5	9.5	24.0	2.7	2.2	4.9	28.9	4.6	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6					6.9
1960-68	4.6	2.6	7.1	0.6	1.2	1.8	8.9	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2					2.2
1950-68	9.8	6.2	16.0	1.7	1.7	3.4	19.4	3.2	1.1	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.4					4.7

The following comments may be made on this summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-68 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding number for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-68 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-68.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications, and fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths, in 1950-59, the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications and Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-68 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small figures the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. The six notifications and two deaths in South Herefordshire in 1968 were all in Males and all, except one notification, in the 55-65 age group. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

### Section D Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

#### Water Supply

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality with the exception of the high level local supplies at Clifford and Longtown from which supplies some unsatisfactory bacteriological analyses have been obtained, usually in times of high flow from the sources and in quantity with the same exceptions of the high level local supplies where some shortage has been experienced in times of low flow from the source which shortage has been made good by taking water to the service reservoir.

The action taken with regard to the contamination of the high level local supplies was to increase the chlorine dose at the source, but efficient chlorination is difficult, as in times of high flow only a part of the output from the source is taken into supply. The long term action will be to supply from reliable existing sources the properties at present supplied by the local sources.

1265 dwelling houses (4000 population) are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses as follows:

Abbeydore	43	Madley	175
Clifford	110	Newton	4
Cusop	91	Orcop	22
Dorstone	41	Peterchurch	111
Ewyas Harold	149	Rowlstone	13
Kenderchurch	14	St. Devereux	9
Kentchurch	37	Thruxtion	6
Kilpeck	29	Turnastone	2
Kingstone	255	Vowchurch	43
Llanveynoe	1	Walterstone	14
Longtown	87	Wormbridge	9
		Total	<u>1265</u>

The fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million.

#### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

A preliminary report on a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Longtown was presented to the Council by their Consulting Engineers on the 31st January, 1962. Three alternative schemes for sewerage of Longtown, Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, and Clodock, Longtown and Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, and Longtown only, with a different site for the sewage disposal works for each scheme, were put forward in the report. The Council decided on 12th April 1962 to proceed with the scheme for sewerage of Longtown, Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, and Clodock.

However, the owner of the land on which it was proposed to site the sewage disposal works was not prepared to sell this to the Council and suggested three other sites on his land which were less useful to him. These sites were investigated by the Consulting Engineers and found to be unsatisfactory and they recommended in their report dated 2nd April 1963 that the Council should proceed with the scheme for the sewerage of Longtown and Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, with the site for the sewage disposal works on land not belonging to the owner of the four alternative sites for the sewage disposal works for the scheme for sewerage of Longtown, Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, and Clodock.

Nevertheless the Council on 9th May 1963 reaffirmed their decision to proceed with the scheme for sewerage of Longtown, Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, and Clodock, with the site for the sewage disposal works on land which the owner was not prepared to sell to the Council. The District Valuer was asked to negotiate for the purchase of this site with the owner but was unsuccessful and the Council on 9th July 1964 made a Compulsory Purchase Order for the site. A Public Inquiry into the matter of the purchase of the site was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 15th December 1965. At the Inquiry the owner of the/

of the site again put forward the three other sites which the Consulting Engineers had already dismissed and the Inspector refused to confirm the Compulsory Purchase Order and recommended that the Council negotiate with the owner for the purchase of one or other of two of these sites.

Notwithstanding that the owner had himself put these sites forward, and the Inspector had recommended that the Council negotiate with him for the purchase of one of them, permission to enter on the land to survey them was refused by the owner and a Formal Notice had to be served on him in order to obtain entry. The survey was finally carried out on 3rd April 1967 and the Consulting Engineers recommended one of these sites in their report dated 20th April 1967. This recommendation was accepted by the Council on 1st June 1967.

However protracted negotiations with the owner eventually brought to light that he was willing to sell this land only if a property belonging to him, which it would be extremely difficult to sewer, was included in the scheme. At this point the Council understandably lost heart, and the matter fell into abeyance until a series of complaints of nuisance led to the Acting Medical Officer of Health submitting a Report to the Council on 16th August 1968 in which he made the same recommendation as that made by the Consulting Engineers in their Report dated 2nd April 1963, that the Council should proceed with the scheme for sewerage of Longtown and Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, with the site for the sewage disposal works on land not belonging to the owner of the four alternative sites for the sewage disposal works for the scheme for sewerage of Longtown, Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, and Clodock. This recommendation was accepted by the Council on 3rd September 1968.

The Consulting Engineers in their report dated 5th December 1968 on this scheme put forward a fourth scheme for sewerage of Longtown and Upper Ponthendre only with a further site for the sewage disposal works, and an alternative site for the sewage disposal works for the third scheme serving Longtown only, this being the fifth site for the sewage disposal works put forward by the Consulting Engineers, and to which the three unsatisfactory sites put forward by the owner of one of these may be added.

There this matter of seven years, four Consulting Engineers' Reports, four schemes, and eight sites for the sewage disposal works, rests. Meanwhile the nuisance in Longtown continues. The village lies on an outcrop of Old Red Sandstone, which is dense and hard, and the land therefore is unsuitable for septic tanks. There are frequent complaints of nuisance from effluents from septic tanks and foul water from sink wastes, flowing into the roadside ditches and even along the road, and this is aggravated by the fact that there is a public water supply which increases greatly the volume of effluents and sink wastes.

Emigration from the District is at a disastrous rate. During the period 1951-68 births exceeded deaths by 918, but the population fell from 8691 to 7820, so net emigration was 1789. The Black Mountain foot-hills are the most beautiful part of Herefordshire, with country of the quality of that in the Brecon Beacons National Park. Provision of essential services could lead to a dramatic change, from provision of recreational and retirement facilities based on Longtown.

The sewage disposal works at Kingstone are urgently in need of repair or preferably replacement. These works were constructed to serve a former military establishment and are many times too big for the purpose for which they are now being used. They have been beyond the resources of the Council to maintain and they are in an extremely poor state of repair and extremely inefficient.

The ejector station at Ewyas Harold has faulty pumps which cannot cope with the flow at peak periods and need to be replaced by an efficient set.

A joint sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Cusop together with Hay in conjunction with Hay Urban District Council was commissioned during the year.

Schemes for sewerage and sewage disposal for Clifford, Dorstone (included as part of the second phase of the Peterchurch Sewerage and Sewage disposal scheme) Kilpeck, and Orcop, were under consideration during the year.

### Rivers and Streams

Sampling of water from rivers and streams is carried out by the Wye River Authority. The Authority also samples from time to time sewage effluent discharging into streams.

### Closet Accommodation

20 improvement grants were made during the year and in most cases the work included conversion from pail closets or privies to water closets. About 25 water closets were constructed otherwise than with the aid of improvement grants.

It is estimated that 77% of properties now have a water carriage drainage system. Of these 22% are on main sewers and 55% have septic tank drainage.

### Public Cleansing

In August the fortnightly refuse collection for a large part of Cusop parish was increased to a weekly collection.

### Public Health Inspection of the Area

The tabular statement furnished by the Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Accumulations	5	Infectious Diseases	13
Animals	2	Insect Pests	5
Bakehouses	2	Licensed Victuallers	7
Bedbugs	2	Markets and Stalls	
Building Regulations	190	Regulations	7
Butchers' Shops	2	Milk and Dairies	
Camping Sites	1	Regulations	1
Caravans	17	Milk Producers	1
Civic Amenities Act	1	Miscellaneous	234
Drainage	193	Offices, Shops and Railway	
Drain Tests	30	Premises Act	5
Factories	5	Old People	3
Food Hygiene Regulations	5	Petroleum Regulations	3
Food Poisoning Cases	6	Poultry Establishments	1
Food Poisoning (Other)	5	Public Health Nuisances	6
Food Premises	6	Refuse Collection	22
Housing	117	Refuse Tips	32
Housing Regulations	9	Schools	2
Housing Sites	119	Sewage Disposal Works	
Ice Cream Vendors	2	(including sampling)	150
Improvement Grants	124	Sewers	46
		Smoke Nuisances	3
		Surveying	15
		Water Courses	26
		Water Supplies (including	
		sampling)	100
			1525

### Shops and Offices

There are 16 premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

Five visits were made to premises registered under the Act.

Verbal notice was given to the management of a wholesale warehouse and office to provide sanitary accommodation nearer to the staff working areas.

### Camping Sites

Eight sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

No licences in respect of sites have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season was 200.

### Smoke Abatement

Burning of plastics waste and containers on site at a plastics factory was discontinued after representation to the management. The waste was taken to the Council's tip on a few occasions subsequently and burnt there but is now disposed of outside the district.

### Public Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the district but four schools, Clifford, Kingstone, Longtown, and Peterchurch have learner pools. Mains water is used to fill the pools at the beginning of the season and the water is thereafter recirculated through simple fillers and chlorine is added as required. Routine colorimeter tests are made by the operator to ascertain the free chlorine content.

Section E - HousingNew Houses

Number of houses completed during the year:

(a) by private enterprise	14
(b) by the local authority	Nil

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year:

(a) by private enterprise	28
(b) by the local authority	Nil

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year	1
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	1
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	8
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with regard to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil

### Section F Inspection and Supervision of Food

#### The number of food premises in the area by type of business

Bakers	3
Butchers	3
Grocers	29
Licensed Premises	28
	<hr/>
	63

#### The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, or under Local Acts, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Ice Cream Purveyors	20
Dairies	4

#### The number of inspections of registered food premises

Two inspections were made specially in connection with registration to sell ice cream.

Six inspections were made of grocers' shops in which ice cream was sold.

#### The method of disposal of condemned food

No food was condemned during the year.

#### Special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food

No special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food was necessary during the year.

#### Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947-52

There are no premises which are required to be registered under these Regulations.

#### Details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 grouped in categories of trade carried on in them and including the following information for each category separately

- (a) the number of premises
- (b) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 16
- (c) the number of premises to which regulation 19 applies
- (d) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 19

Bakers	3
Butchers	3
Grocers	29
Ice Cream Purveyors	20
Licensed Premises	28
	<hr/>
	83

Not all food premises were inspected during the year but of those that were two were found not to comply with regulation 16.

Regulation 19 does not apply to all the grocers' shops. Where it does apply those premises visited were found to comply

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about the post mortem inspection of animals in the form provided.

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

There is no slaughterhouse in the District.

Factories Act 1961Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act 1961Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	10	5	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	10	5	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found (2)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)			
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	by H.M. Inspector (6)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
Total	1	1	-	1	-



